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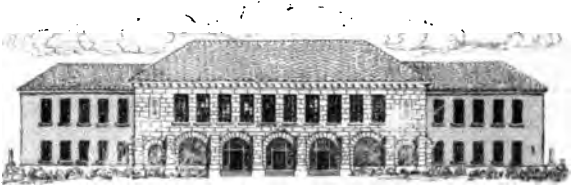

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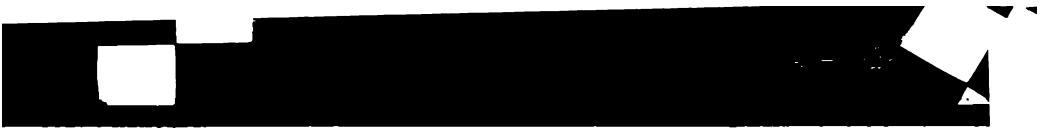

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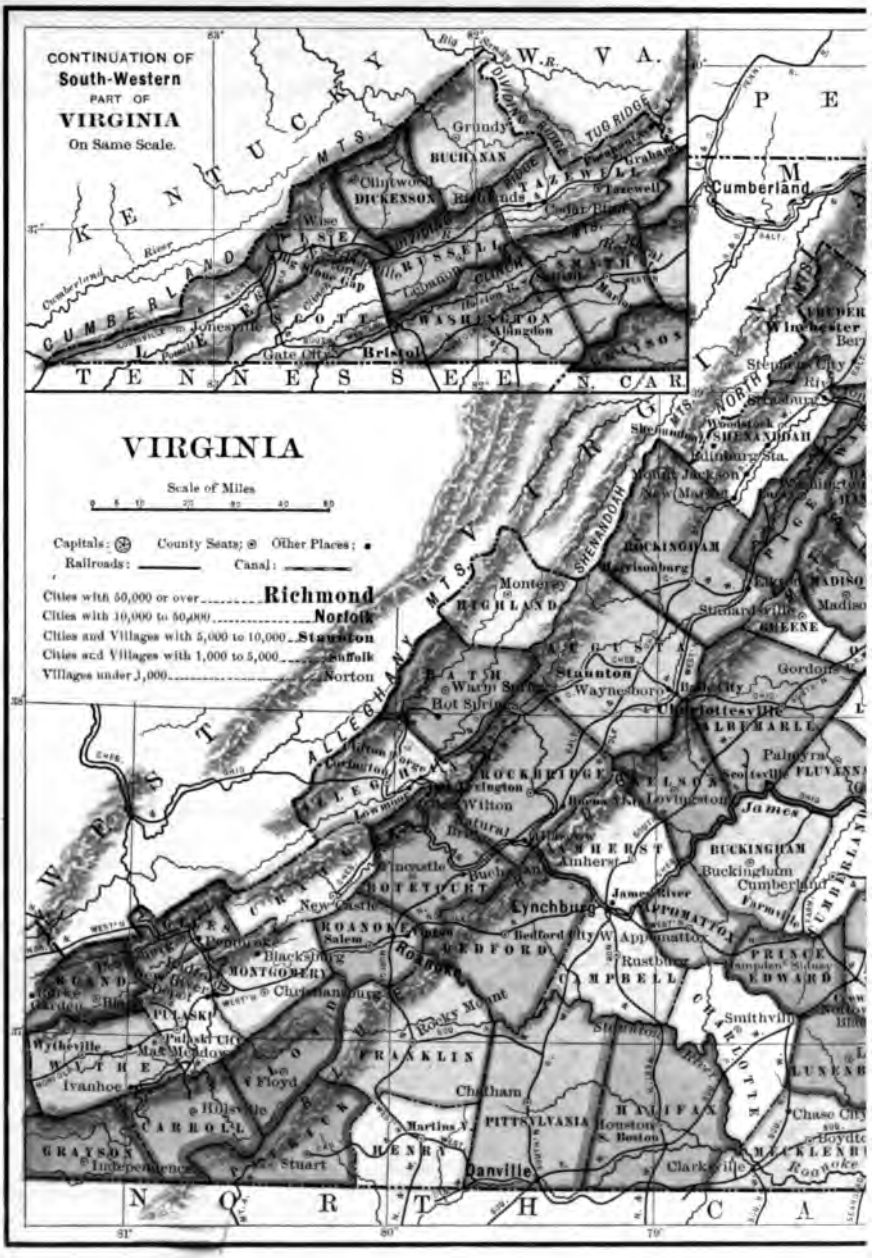
CONTINUATION OF
South-Western
PART OF
VIRGINIA
On Same Scale.
VIRGINIA
Scale of Miles
Capitals: ◎ County Seats; ⊙ Other Places; ▪
Railroads: ——— Canal: ———
Cities with 50,000 or over ..... Richmond
Cities with 10,000 to 50,000 ..... Norfolk
Cities and Villages with 5,000 to 10,000 .. Staunton
Cities and Villages with 1,000 to 5,000 ..... Suffolk
Villages under 1,000 ..... Norton
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KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
N. CAR
NORTH CAROLINA
Richmond
Norfolk
Staunton
Suffolk
Norton
Lynchburg
Danville
Roanoke
Blacksburg
Christiansburg
Pulaski
Wytheville
Bristol
Abingdon
Gate City
Jonesville
Grundy
Tazewell
Cumberland
Winchester
Harrisonburg
Staunton
Waynesboro
Charlottesville
Lexington
Buchanan
Amherst
Buckingham
Cumberland
Farmville
Appomattox
Rustburg
Bedford City
Martinsville
Chatham
Halifax
Clarksville
Boston
Houston
Stuart
Floyd
Ivanhoe
Galax
Independence
Hillsville
Monterey
Warm Springs
Hot Springs
Covington
Clifton Forge
Lewisburg
Fincastle
New Castle
Salem
Rocky Mount
Franklin
Patrick
Henry
Carroll
Grayson
Pittsylvania
Augusta
Rockingham
Shenandoah
Page
Madison
Greene
Orange
Albemarle
Fluvanna
James
Prince Edward
Charlotte
Lunenburg
Mecklenburg
Chase City
Boydton
Roanoke
Smithville
Gordonsville
Palmyra
Scottsville
Mount Jackson
New Market
Woodstock
Strasburg
Stephens City
Berryville
Millboro Springs
Cumberland Mts.
Allegheny Mts.
Blue Ridge
Shenandoah Mts.
Tug Ridge
Dividing Ridge
Cumberland River
Big Sandy R.
Guyandot R.
Levisa Fork
Tug Fork
Clinch R.
Holston R.
Powell R.
New R.
Kanawha R.
Greenbrier R.
James River
Appomattox R.
Roanoke R.
Dan R.
Staunton R.
Rivanna R.
Rappahannock R.
Shenandoah R.
Potomac R.
Big Sandy
Levisa
Tug
Pound
Clinchport
Dungannon
Clintwood
Richlands
Lebanon
Marion
Wise
Jonesville
Gate City
Bristol
Abingdon
Washington
Russell
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Tazewell
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Lewisburg
Fayetteville
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Williamson
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Ashland
Catlettsburg
Ceredo
Kenova
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Cumberland
Frederick
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Berryville
Front Royal
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Covington
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Rappahannock R.
Shenandoah R.
Potomac R.

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Camden
Wilmington
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Baltimore
Dover
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Cape Henlopen
Annapolis
Washington
Alexandria
Herndon
Fairfax
Manassas
Warrenton
PRINCE WILLIAM
Potomac Rt.
Culpeper
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STAFFORD
Fredericksburg
KING GEORGE
King George
Colonial Beach
Spottsylvania
SPOTTSYLVANIA
Bowling Green
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Tappahannock
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Tangier
Saxis
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Assateague I.
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Manchester
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Winterpock
Matoaca
Petersburg
DINWIDDIE
Dinwiddie
Waverly
Charles City
Williamsburg
Surry
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Smithfield
Isle of Wight
ISLE OF WIGHT
Portsmouth
Norfolk
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Mathews
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TARR AND McMURRY GEOGRAPHIES

SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME

VIRGINIA

BY

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PREFACE

In the preparation of this Supplement the authors have attempted as far as possible to make the book conform to the principles of the series. The geography, industries, and resources of Virginia have been greatly neglected, and it is to be hoped that interest in them will be stimulated by this little volume. Thanks are due to Hon. G. W. Koiner, Commissioner of Agriculture, and the State Department of Agriculture, for pictures illustrating the industries of the western part of the state.

THE AUTHORS.

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VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA

CHAPTER I

PHYSIOGRAPHY

1. **Introduction.** — Virginia is divided into two great sections, the eastern and western. The eastern part of Virginia consists of rolling plains, beginning at the seashore and rising gradually to the Blue Ridge Mountains. This section contains a little over two-thirds of the state. The western part is mountainous.

In all countries it is very important to know the physiography of the land, for upon this depends the industrial resources. Hence to get a knowledge of Virginia, we shall study the sections of the state, beginning with the east. (Trace on the map the dividing line between the eastern and western parts of the state.)

2. **The Tidewater Section.** — This section is so called because in it are the Chesapeake Bay and all the rivers that have tides. At Richmond, which is on the extreme western edge of Tidewater, the tides rise three or four feet. If we should draw a north and south line on the map beginning at Alexandria and letting it pass through Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg to the North Carolina line, we should have the Tidewater section almost entirely on the east.

A look at the map shows that the rivers are very broad and that the Tidewater section is cut by them and by the Chesapeake Bay into many peninsulas.

FIG. 1.

Stratford, in Westmoreland County, in the "Northern Neck"; birthplace of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The most eastern peninsula, called the "Eastern Shore," extends southward between the Atlantic Ocean and the great bay. It is low and flat, scarcely more than twenty or thirty feet above the sea level.

The most northern peninsula lies between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers and is called the "Northern Neck." It is long and narrow,

from six to twenty miles wide and seventy-five miles long, and extends southeast. Every portion of it is in easy reach of steamship lines.

South of this is another peninsula extending also southeast and lying between the Rappahannock and York rivers. It is cut into several smaller peninsulas by the Pianketank, Mattaponi, and Pamunkey rivers, and other bodies of water.

Next there is a long peninsula which extends southeast through the whole length of Tidewater. It lies between the York and James rivers and is called "The Peninsula," because it was in the early days of our state the most important peninsula. Here it was that the first English settlements in America were made.

FIG. 2.
James River at Drewry's Bluff in Chesterfield County.

Between the James River, the North Carolina line, and the Nansemond River, is the southside portion of Tidewater.

And between the Nansemond River and the Atlantic lies the "Norfolk Peninsula," which extends northward. In this peninsula is the famous Lake Drummond. The water of the lake is amber colored and keeps pure for years; it is therefore used by many United States vessels leaving Portsmouth for long voyages. This is practically the only lake in Virginia. It is in the midst of the great Dismal Swamp, which is so overgrown with large trees that there is no underbrush. Here, by the falling of leaves and branches century after century, has accumulated black peat twenty or thirty feet deep.

At one time the sea covered all the Tidewater section; for we find shells of sea animals embedded in the soil along railroad cuts and other places. These shells and animal remains, when very abundant and nearly decomposed, are called marl, which, properly prepared, makes a good fertilizer. In many places is found a green sand, also valuable for fertilizing. Shells of animals are composed of limestone, and sometimes they have caused the earth to become hardened into stone suitable for building purposes. Other deposits have become hardened into sandstone.

The soil of this section is alluvial; that is, the rivers have washed down the country above and deposited the mud and silt. This has *been going on* for ages. Therefore, in the more eastern part of Tide*water, the soil, while* containing fine sand in great quantities, has no

rocks. This soil is often very fertile, especially when fish refuse and shells enrich it. As we go west from the ocean the river bottoms are fertile, but on the ridges there is often clay which is not so productive, but is made so easily by the use of marl, green sand, or other fertilizers. (On the map find all the peninsulas and rivers of Tidewater.)

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) Why is a part of Virginia called Tidewater? (2) What line would make the western border of Tidewater? (3) What are the physical features of the Eastern Shore? (4) What is the Northern Neck? What is its size? (5) Where is a third peninsula? (6) What is "The Peninsula"? (7) Where is the southside portion of Tidewater? (8) Where is the Norfolk Peninsula? (9) What is said of the waters of Lake Drummond? (10) What is found in the Dismal Swamp region? (11) What has been left by the sea in Tidewater? (12) What kind of soil has Tidewater?

3. **The Middle Country.** — West of the Tidewater, the country gradually rises higher, and is from seventy to two hundred feet above the sea level. It is a great plain with low hills, or ridges, and valleys. Below the soil, and often showing on the surface, are hard and very ancient rocks. Where the rivers flow down into Tidewater in falls these rocks show themselves, and here they end.

FIG. 3.
James River Falls, showing the ancient rocks.

Before the days of the railroads, boats were the chief means of carrying produce into the interior of the country; and because boats could not go farther than the head of Tidewater, cities were built up at these points. Richmond, Petersburg, and Fredericksburg are therefore not located by mere chance.

Later, when far-sighted men saw what a great advantage it would be to reach the western part of the state, the James River and Kanawha Canal was constructed along the banks of the James, so that boats could penetrate the interior of Virginia even beyond Lynchburg. This canal is practically unused now, but upon its banks the "James River Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad" has been built.

The Middle Country is in the form of a triangle, very narrow in the northern part and broad in the southern, stretching 120 miles along the North Carolina line. Numerous streams run across this region. They have cut deep channels, so that this section as a whole is a succession of ridges and valleys sloping southeastward. While the river bottoms are fertile, as a rule the soil is not naturally so; yet by wise cultivation this section is now very productive.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) What is the lie of the land in the Middle Country? (2) Where are ancient rocks to be seen? (3) Why were cities built at the head of Tidewater? (4) What was constructed along the James River? (5) What has taken its place? (6) What is the shape of the Middle Country? (7) What is the character of the soil?

4. **Piedmont Virginia.** — Piedmont means "the foot of the mountains." This is a region a little higher than the Middle Country. It is a very long strip of country, averaging about twenty-five miles in width, lying just east of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Throughout its whole length there are near the eastern side broken ranges of mountains, some of the peaks rising to more than one thousand feet; the valleys are much lower. On the western side the country is broken by spurs of the Blue Ridge.

This section, like the Middle Country and the Blue Ridge Mountains, is composed of very ancient rocks. Geologists tell us that they are part of the first dry land that appeared in North America many ages ago. But these rocks are not just like the rocks of the Middle Country, and when they decay the soil that they form is very fertile, among the best lands of Virginia. Where there is iron the soil is red, and is called "Red Lands."

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) What does Piedmont mean? (2) How wide is the Piedmont section? Where is it located? (3) How does the land lie, and by what is it broken? (4) What is the character of the soil? What is found in it?

5. **Blue Ridge.** — The mountains of Virginia are part of the great Appalachian system extending along the eastern part of the United States, and running northeast and southwest in a series of narrow parallel ranges. The Blue Ridge, 310 miles long, is separated farthest from the rest, and lies between Piedmont Virginia and the Great Valley. In the southwestern portion it spreads out into a great plateau containing the counties of Grayson, Carroll, and Floyd. It is a series of peaks or domes between which are lofty gaps, or

notches, through one of which the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad passes 1996 feet above the level of the sea. In the northern part, the Potomac River has cut its way 242 feet above tide; and farther south, the James at 706 feet.

The mountains become higher toward the south; for in the north near Harper's Ferry the ridge is 1460 feet, the Peaks of Otter in Bedford County are 3993, and Balsam Mountain in Grayson County is 5700 feet high.

Where the soil can be cultivated it is of wonderful fertility, on account of the character of the rocks which compose this region.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) To what range do the mountains of Virginia belong? (2) Tell of the extent of the Blue Ridge. (3) What counties in the Blue Ridge? (4) What rivers break through the Blue Ridge and flow eastward? (5) In what part of Virginia is the Blue Ridge highest? (6) What are the highest peaks? (7) What is the character of the soil?

6. The Great Valley. — West of the Blue Ridge and between it and the Alleghany Mountains, composed of many broken ranges, lies the famous Valley of Virginia, extending from the Potomac through a portion of West Virginia southward some 330 miles to North Carolina. It is not the valley of one river, but of five. The Shenandoah, in the northern part, flows into the Potomac; the James and the Roanoke, each draining small sections, break through the Blue Ridge and flow east; the Kanawha, or New River, rising in North Carolina, flows across the great plateau of the Blue Ridge, thence through the Valley and the western mountains on toward the Ohio. The bed of the New River in the Valley is 1780 feet above the sea; the James is lower, and the Shenandoah still lower. Thus we see that the Valley as a whole rises higher and higher to the southward. In the extreme southwest flows the Holston southward. This river's bed is almost as high above the sea level as the Kanawha. The map shows that the Valley is well watered, and it has a wealth of water power almost beyond estimate.

In the north of the Valley are the Massanutton Mountains dividing the Valley lengthwise, and throughout its length the scenery is enhanced by other small detached mountains and ranges.

This section, unlike those we have already studied, is of limestone. Largely to this fact is due those wonderful caves and the Natural Bridge, which are among the wonders of the world.

Leaves and other vegetable and animal matter when decaying produce a gas called carbon dioxide, which is taken up by the water and sinks into

the earth. This has the power to dissolve limestone just as water dissolves salt. When the streams of water containing the carbon dioxide are large, caves are hollowed out, as in the case of Luray Cave in Page County and Weyer's Cave in Augusta County. This has happened in all limestone countries; for example, the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. When the streams have ceased and there are only drippings, the limestone is slowly deposited, forming the stalactites from the roof, and stalagmites where the drippings fall on the floor. The forming of the stalactites and stalagmites is happening in the Luray Cavern now, and the variety and beauty of the forms produced are marvellous.

The Natural Bridge in Rockbridge County was formed most probably just as the caves were; but the roof fell in, leaving only the wonderful span of rock two hundred feet high, bridging over the deep gorge below. Over this bridge is a country road.

The soil of the Valley is generally stiff, clayey, limestone soil, very productive of corn and wheat and hay.

The Great Valley was the second dry land of Virginia. That it was once under the sea is shown by fossils of sea animals which are found embedded deep in the soil. Coral, which is made by animals that work in the sea, is found there. Coral is limestone, and much of the limestone of the Valley is due to this material.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) Where does the Great Valley lie? (2) What rivers are found in it? (3) In what directions is it drained? (4) What mountains are found dividing the northern valley? (5) What kind of rock is in the Valley? (6) How are caves formed? What great caves are in this section? (7) What are stalactites and stalagmites? (8) What is said of the Natural Bridge? (9) What is the character of the soil in this section? (10) What is said of the coral formation in the Valley?

7. Appalachian Virginia. — The extreme western portion of the state called Appalachian Virginia is a long irregular strip of mountainous country, separating the Valley from West Virginia and Kentucky. It contains thirteen counties, extending from Highland to Lee, a distance of about 250 miles. This was the third portion of Virginia to be formed.

Many ages ago this section, by some great disturbance, was much folded, so that it is now a great number of broken mountain ranges with long narrow valleys between. "In places one may cross from six to ten parallel mountain ranges within a distance of fifty miles." The rains that have fallen for many centuries have slowly washed off the tops of these folds and left them rugged and scarred with great gulleys or ravines. In this way are exposed, deep down in the earth, deposits which had become *hardened* into slate, sandstone, and limestone, and ores of iron, gold, and *other minerals.*

Coal is an important product of this region. Coal was formed from great masses of vegetable matter, leaves and branches and trunks of trees that fell ages ago into shallow water and kept piling up till the mass became very deep. This was then covered over with sand and dirt and more deposits, until it was deep in the earth, and now we dig it out as coal.

The country is very elevated, the head of the valleys being two thousand feet and more above tide. It is drained in the north by streams of the Shenandoah, farther south by those of the Greenbriar, the James, and those of the Tennessee. The plain lying beyond the Appalachian Mountains, comprising Buchanan and Wise counties, is drained by the streams of the Sandy River.

The soil in the sandstone ridges and slaty valleys is very poor, but it is exceedingly rich in the portions where limestone or red sandstone underlies the country.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) What part of Virginia is the Appalachian? (2) What is the extent of the section? (3) Why are there so many small mountain ranges? (4) How many may one cross in fifty miles? (5) What is the effect of rains on mountain tops? (6) Do you know any hills that have big gulleys and washed-out places? (7) What kind of rock and minerals are found here? (8) Tell how coal was formed. (9) What is said of the height of this country? (10) Describe the drainage of this region. (11) What is the character of the soil?

8. Drainage. — The drainage system of Virginia, so important in the matter of development, is a very simple one. Nearly the whole state is drained by rivers that empty into the Chesapeake Bay and into the Atlantic Ocean. They or their tributaries rise in the Appalachian Mountains, or the Blue Ridge, and flow southeastward across the state, thus showing its slope in that direction.

(Trace on the map the James and the Roanoke. Where do they break through the Blue Ridge? Trace also the Rappahannock and the streams that form the York. Do they break through the Blue Ridge? If not, what stream drains the northern part of the Great Valley?)

In the southwestern part of the valley below the Roanoke River is the great "divide" or watershed. On one side of it the water is drained into the Atlantic, while on the other it is drained into the Ohio or the Tennessee, and thence through the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico.

(Trace on the map the course of the New River or Great Kanawha; also trace the Holston and the Clinch, and Sandy River.)

We have already seen that the rivers of the Tidewater are very broad, and that they have tides. These deep basins or estuaries are really not rivers; for all this country once stood higher than it is now, and there were perhaps swift shallow streams flowing down these valleys. There was no Chesapeake Bay, but only a great stream flowing down the basin into the Atlantic. When the land sank, the ocean came in and occupied the valleys of the streams, forming these river waterways and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake. Other drowned river valleys, formed in the same way, are Delaware Bay, the Hudson River, and New York Harbor. They are found in many lands, but the "finest example in the world is that of the Chesapeake Bay."

The harbor of Hampton Roads, the finest in the world, seems destined by nature to be the site for great cities. It is accessible not only to the sea, but also to Baltimore, the great city of Maryland, to Washington, and to a number of interior Virginia cities, such as Richmond and Petersburg. It is large enough to hold the navies of the world; it is landlocked and sheltered from the violent storms that rage on the sea, and it is the natural gateway of the Middle Atlantic coast to the South and West.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—(1) In what direction is Virginia drained as a whole? (2) What are the chief rivers? (3) Where is the great "divide"? Which way does the water flow from this? (4) How were the Chesapeake and its estuaries formed? (5) Which are the chief "drowned" basins of the Atlantic coast? (6) What is said of Hampton Roads?

9. **Climate.**—Since Virginia rises gradually from the sea level in the east to lofty valleys of the mountains in the west, two or three thousand feet, the average annual temperature becomes lower (*i.e.* cooler) as we go west, varying fully ten degrees. Like every region of the temperate latitude, it is everywhere cold in winter and hot in summer. The average winter temperature is about thirty-eight degrees, and the average summer temperature about seventy-five degrees.

This region of the United States is subject to the great westerly winds, and therefore the prevailing winds are from the west. The winds blowing from the south or east bring moisture and warmth and oppressive humid air, which conditions often produce thunder-storms. When the wind comes from the west or north it is usually dry. Great atmospheric movements also come up along the Atlantic coast from the tropics, affecting only the middle and western part of the state. All these storms have a whirling motion, and cause the winds to blow first in one direction and then in another; hence there are frequent changes in the weather.

The mountains lying along the western boundary and extending to the states north and south act as barriers against the "storms and blizzards of the Northwest," so that they never reach Virginia. The tops of

the mountains being cold, the moist, warm air from the south is chilled and formed into rain clouds; so the mountain slopes of Virginia have a large rainfall.

Virginia has an annual rainfall of about forty-four inches, which is more than sufficient for agriculture. This, with the mildness of the climate, offers great advantages for the raising of garden produce in the east, and of grain and tobacco in the Middle Country and valleys.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—(1) Why does the temperature in Virginia vary? (2) What is the average winter and summer temperature? (3) What is the prevailing wind? (4) What produces thunder-storms? (5) What wind indicates dry weather? (6) Why are there frequent changes in the weather? (7) What part do the mountains play in the climate and weather? (8) What is the annual rainfall in Virginia? (9) How does this influence the products?

CHAPTER II

The Political, Social, and Industrial Development of Virginia

1. The Influence of the Physical Features on the History of Virginia. — The physical features of a state often influence its growth and decide the occupation and industries of the people. This is markedly true with reference to Virginia. The various physical features of Virginia have offered opportunities to the inhabitants for development in many directions; but in the early days when Virginia was under the rule of England the chief industry was farming.

This was due to the fact that the early settlements were made in the eastern part of the state along the James, York, Elizabeth, Potomac, and Rappahannock rivers, and the many smaller streams which flow into them. The lands on these streams, called the "low grounds," were, and are still, in many sections very fertile, and were especially suited to the raising of wheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, and hay; while the lands farther away from the rivers, known as the "high lands," produced fine tobacco. All the streams in eastern Virginia flow into the Chesapeake Bay, and on the banks of the rivers and around the Chesapeake the early settlements were made. So the Bay and its tributaries have greatly influenced the history of Virginia.

Review Questions. — (1) How do the physical features of a country influence it? (2) What was the chief industry in colonial days? (3) On what river were the early settlements made? (4) Name the kinds of lands in Virginia, and tell of the chief products. (5) Where do the rivers in eastern Virginia flow?

2. Discovery and Geographical Limits. — John and Sebastian Cabot, sailing under the flag of England at the close of the fifteenth century, viewed the coast of North America from Newfoundland to the Carolinas, but it does not appear that they entered the Chesapeake Bay. On account of the voyages of the Cabots the English claimed the newly discovered country, the greater part of which is contained within the present United States; but the first attempt at settlement in this *region was* made by the Spaniards. We are told that as early as *1526 a Spaniard* named Vasquez d' Ayllon built a town on the James

River, which was soon after abandoned. About 1585 Sir Walter Raleigh, one of the favorite courtiers of the "Virgin Queen," Elizabeth, sent an expedition to explore the coasts of North America, and the name "Virginia," in honor of the queen, was given to all the country.

"Virginia" was three hundred years ago the term applied to all the then practically unknown land which is now the United States. An old writer speaking of Virginia said: "The bounds thereof on the east side are the ocean (Atlantic); on the south lieth Florida; on the north, New Francia (Canada); as for the west thereof, the limits are unknown." The Pacific, thought by many to be only a few hundred miles from the Atlantic, was looked upon as the western boundary. (Ask your teacher why the people were so ignorant of geography.)

The first permanent English colony was planted in Virginia on the 13th of May, 1607. The place selected was Jamestown on James River, which, roughly speaking, is half way between Richmond and the Atlantic Ocean. This colony was sent out by the London Company which had a charter from King James.

FIG. 4.
Old Church Tower at Jamestown: all that is left of the settlement.

According to the charter the limits of Virginia were from the mouth of the Cape Fear River along the Atlantic, north to the mouth of the Hudson, and west to the Pacific. During the colonial period several charters granted by the English kings took from Virginia the Carolinas and all the country north of the Potomac, but at the close of the Revolution Virginia still included the present states of Kentucky and West Virginia. During the Revolution George Rogers Clark, a native of Albemarle County, with Virginian troops, conquered from the English the country north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, which now contains Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and a part of Minnesota. This territory, known as the "Northwest Territory," was claimed by Virginia (1) because it was granted under an old charter of King James to the London Company in 1609; (2) because it had been purchased by Virginia from the Indians in 1744 for about $2000; and (3) because of Clark's expedition. Some of the New England states also claimed part of it, but undoubtedly Virginia's claim was the more just; still, for the sake of peace, and that a closer union of the thirteen states

might be formed, Virginia gave to the United States all this territory, which was in area six times larger than the present state. About the same time she, in equally as great-hearted a manner, gave consent for a large slice to be taken from her side, and in 1792 the county of Kentucky became a state. In 1861, when Virginia seceded from the Union and joined the Southern Confederacy, forty-eight of the counties west of the Alleghany Mountains refused to accept the action of the state, and organized a new state, called West Virginia. This new state was admitted into the Union in 1863. Thus your native state has given to the Union seven states, and well may she be called "the Mother of States and of Statesmen."

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) Who sailed along the North American coast? (2) What country was claimed by the English? (3) By whom was the first settlement made on the James? (4) Tell of Raleigh and of the naming of Virginia. (5) What were the boundaries of Virginia three hundred years ago? (6) When and where was the first permanent English colony planted? (7) How did Virginia lose the Carolinas and the territory north of the Potomac? (8) At the close of the Revolution what did Virginia own and claim? (9) How was the title to the "Northwest Territory" acquired? (10) What states were included in the "Northwest Territory"? (11) How did Kentucky become a state? (12) Why was West Virginia formed? when? (13) How many states have been formed out of Virginia?

3. **Main Events in the State's History.** — When the first settlement was made at Jamestown, there were only one hundred and three settlers. Many of these perished from famine and fever or were killed by the Indians, but the boldness and bravery of John Smith, with the assistance of an Indian maiden, Pocahontas, saved the colony. By 1619 there were more than two thousand people in the colony. They lived along the banks of the James, York, and Elizabeth rivers and their tributaries. The plantations were large, often separated by ten or fifteen miles of forest. Jamestown, the capital of the colony, did not have over one hundred inhabitants, and there were no other towns.

In 1619 negro slavery was introduced, and the number of slaves in a short time came to be one-third of the population. These slaves made the plantation system more profitable, as they were well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, which was for a long time used as money, and which was the chief product raised and shipped to England. The greater planters owned sail-boats, which plied to and from England, carrying tobacco and bringing in return merchandise of all kinds. There were few or no factories in Virginia at this *time, and clothes*, furniture, tableware, and books were brought from *England.*

FIG. 5.
An old colonial mansion, Westover, in Charles City County.

On July 29, 1619, at the call of Governor Yeardley, the first Legislative Assembly that ever met on American soil came together at Jamestown. This was a great event in the history of Virginia, because the "House of Burgesses," the name given to the Assembly, stood during colonial days as the protector of the liberties of the colony against the encroachments of the royal governors.

The tobacco industry caused Virginia to grow rapidly. In 1710 the population was about one hundred thousand, and by 1760 three hundred thousand, of whom forty per cent were slaves. The four oldest towns were Jamestown, Norfolk, Williamsburg, and Richmond. Norfolk had a population of six thousand in 1774, and was the largest town in the commonwealth at the time of the Revolution. Jamestown was the first capital, but the capitol building was burned during Bacon's rebellion, and in 1705 Williamsburg became the capital. The capitol was removed in 1779 to Richmond, where it has remained ever since. Between 1700 and 1776 the population of the colony pushed to the western part of the state. Governor Spotswood, the first man in Virginia to establish an iron furnace, explored the Shenandoah Valley, and about ten years later the Scotch-Irish and Dutch began to pour into the Northern Valley, and later into the Southwest, and by the time of the Revolution many had crossed the Alleghanies and settled in what is now West Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio.

FIG. 6.
The Yorktown Centennial Monument.

In the Revolutionary War Virginia took a prominent part, furnishing a large number of troops, and George Washington as commander-in-chief of the army. The last battle was fought on Virginia's soil, and at Yorktown, in 1781, Lord Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington. In 1881 a centennial celebration was held at Yorktown, and a monument was erected to commemorate the victory.

In the formation of the Union she was equally as prominent, giving such statesmen as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Mason, Henry, Marshall, and Edmund Randolph.

From 1776 to 1860 Virginia continued an agricultural state. The towns were chiefly centres of local trade, and Richmond, the largest city, in 1860 contained only thirty thousand inhabitants. The wealth of the state lay chiefly in that section of the state east of the Blue Ridge Mountains and consisted in great part of slave property. The Blue Ridge was the dividing line between the eastern and western parts of the state, and the sections were different in many ways. With the exception of the Valley of Virginia, the counties west of the Blue Ridge were not especially adapted to agriculture, and few persons were slaveholders. The western people favored the building of good roads and *canals ("internal improvements")* at the expense of the state, so that an *outlet might be secured* for trading with Baltimore and Richmond. This

FIG. 7.
The tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon.

the eastern people opposed, because the burden of taxation fell upon them. The western people, besides paying few taxes, favored the abolition of slavery, and for these reasons were for a long time refused an equal voice with the eastern people in the state government. Yet many good roads were constructed. However, there was bad feeling between the sections, and, in 1861, when Virginia seceded from the Union, the counties west of the Alleghany refused to accept the action of the state as binding, and formed the state of West Virginia.

FIG. 8.
House of Chief Justice Marshall.

During the "War between the States" Richmond was the capital of the Confederacy, and the "White House" of the Confederacy, where Jefferson Davis lived, is now the Confederate Museum. Virginia was the great battleground of the opposing forces. (Ask your teacher to tell you of the great battles of Manassas, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, of the battles around Richmond, and of the McLean House at Appomattox, where Lee and Grant agreed upon the terms of surrender.)

FIG. 9.
The Confederate Museum at Richmond.

At the close of the "war," Virginia entered upon a new era. With the loss of slave property new industrial conditions prevailed. The people began to turn their attention to other than agricultural pursuits. The towns have been growing rapidly, and factories of various kinds have been built. The great Southwest has been developing its mining sections, and iron, zinc, and other furnaces have been put into operation. Railroads have been built through more than three-fourths of the counties of the state, and good facility for traffic is furnished. New cities have been built, such

FIG. 10.
Appomattox: the McLean House

as Roanoke in the southwest and Newport News on Hampton Roads, while several other cities have doubled their population. Around Hampton Roads more than one hundred thousand persons now reside, while at the close of the war there were not twenty-five thousand people in this locality. The resources of the West, and of southwest Virginia, are shipped to the seacoast, and Norfolk and Newport News are now fast becoming commercial rivals of the cities of the North.

FIG. 11.
Virginia field-hands.

The population of Virginia in 1900 was 1,854,184, of whom 660,722 are of negro descent. This proportion (35 per cent) has existed for nearly 150 years. The whites are chiefly of English origin mixed with Scotch-Irish, German, and French. The negro as a freeman has made some progress, but as yet the greater number of criminals is of this race. On the whole, the negroes are indispensable for field hands in eastern Virginia. They are also used in all of the manufacturing industries for the rougher work, where skilled laborers are not absolutely required. Some of the negroes have acquired small farms, and others are fast acquiring them. In the section west of the Blue Ridge there are few negroes (in one county, Dickenson, there is not a negro), so they are not a factor in its industrial development. Negroes in Virginia own real estate valued at $12,464,377,

FIG. 12.
Negro cabin in eastern Virginia, owned by the occupant.

and the whites own $312,447,858 worth. The personal property of the negroes is valued at $3,822,582, and of the whites at $103,456,819.

Virginia is in good financial condition, and the bonds issued to pay its debts are at face value. Everything indicates that with its educational system, growing cities, large factories, and improved agricultural conditions, Virginia is in a more prosperous state than ever before in its history.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) How many settlers in 1607? How many in 1619? (2) What did John Smith and Pocahontas do? (3) Tell of Jamestown. (4) Tell of the introduction of slaves. Why was slavery profitable? (5) How did the great planters live? (6) What was the House of Burgesses? (7) Name the oldest towns of the state. (8) What places have been the capitals of the state? (9) Tell of Governor Spotswood. (10) What part did Virginia take in the Revolution? (11) What part in the formation of the Union? (12) What was the industrial condition from 1776 to 1860? (13) What were the differences between the people in eastern and western Virginia? (14) What part did Virginia play in the "War between the States"? (15) What have been the industrial changes in Virginia since the "war"? (16) What is the population of Virginia? (17) What is the negro population of Virginia? (18) Tell what part the negro plays in the industries of Virginia. (19) What is the value of the property in Virginia? (20) Why does it seem that Virginia has a bright future?

4. Educational Institutions. — There is in Virginia a number of institutions of learning, some controlled by the state, and some by religious denominations and private corporations.

FIG. 13.
William and Mary College.

William and Mary College, chartered in 1693, is the oldest institution of learning in the state, and, except Harvard University, the oldest in the United States. This college is located in Williamsburg, and is partly under the control of the state, as it is the "Male Normal School" of Virginia. At this institution were educated Jefferson, Chief Justice Marshall, President Monroe, President Tyler, and many other leaders.

The best known and most largely attended institution in Virginia is the University, at Charlottesville, which was established in 1819 through the influence of Jefferson, who planned it and can be truly called its father. It is controlled by the state. Its influence has been felt greatly throughout the state and the entire South, and many of the leading public men of the South are its alumni. It has a fine academic department, and, in addition, schools of medicine, law, and pharmacy.

FIG. 14.
The rotunda at the University, as planned by Jefferson.

After the University, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, located at Blacksburg, has the largest patronage. Congress donated public lands in 1862 for the establishment of agricultural and mechanical colleges for the several states of the Union, and in 1872 Virginia accepted her part, and an agricultural and mechanical college was established and opened at Blacksburg. While the chief stress of the institution is placed upon agriculture and mechanics, there are good academic courses and instruction in military tactics.

The distinctively military school of the state is the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. It was established under an act of the Legislature in 1839, and is known as the "West Point of the South." It is well equipped for scientific work.

Among the other state institutions are: —

The State Female Normal School at Farmville, which educates white women teachers for the public schools, and the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute at Petersburg which gives normal education to the negro youth (male and female).

At Staunton is the institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind; and at Richmond is the Medical College of Virginia, partially under the control of the State.

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, aided by the state, but mainly supported by contributions of Northern philanthropists, is devoted to the education of negroes and Indians of both sexes. Its chief feature is industrial education.

In Virginia is a large number of other colleges not controlled by the State. Of special note are Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, of which General Robert E. Lee was president from the close of the "war" until his death; Randolph-Macon College, at Ashland; Richmond College, at Richmond; Hampden-Sidney, near Farmville; Roanoke College, at Salem; and Emory and Henry College, at Emory. The Presbyterians have a theological seminary at Richmond, and the Episcopalians one near Alexandria. The Northern Baptists have established a university at Richmond for the education of negroes.

The University College of Medicine at Richmond, controlled by a private corporation, is an important factor in the medical education of the state.

The higher education of women has attracted much notice in Virginia in the last ten years; but none of the state institutions for whites is coeducational, and the state has for girls only the Normal School at Farmville. Several religious denominations and individuals have established schools and colleges for girls. As a rule they are without endowment; but the Randolph-Macon Woman's College, at Lynchburg, has a considerable endowment, and soon another well-endowed girls' school, the Sweetbriar Institute, in Amherst County, will be opened. Among the many institutions for young ladies are Hollins Institute, Hollins; Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton; Woman's College, Richmond; Southwest Virginia Institute, Bristol; Virginia College, Roanoke; Martha Washington College, Abingdon; Southern Female College, Petersburg; Roanoke Female College, Danville; and Rawlings Institute, Charlottesville.

A coeducational institution for manual and industrial training, which is of great service to Albemarle County, is "The Miller Manual-Labor School."

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) How are the colleges controlled? (2) Tell of the oldest college. (3) What institution furnished so many of the great leaders in the early days of the Republic? (4) Tell of the University. (5) What are the subjects taught at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute? (6) What institutions have the largest attendance? (7) What is the great military school? (8) What school is located at Farmville? What at Petersburg? What at Staunton? What at Hampton? (9) Name the chief colleges not controlled by the State. (10) What large medical schools at Richmond? (11) What are the endowed schools for girls? (12) Name other important schools for girls.

5. Public Schools. — Before the "War between the States," Virginia had no regular free public school system, though there were state funds for the education of the children of the poor (the whites, of course), and in 1860, 31,000 children were being taught at the expense of the state. In 1870 a public school system was established for the benefit of the whites and the negroes alike, and in 1875 the number of children in the public schools was 184,000. Now the number is 371,595, of whom 251,697 are white children. The state spends nearly $2,000,000 a year on the public schools, and there are about 9000 teachers in the work. The system is becoming more and more efficient each year. At the head of the system is the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with whom is associated the Governor and Attorney-General of the state as a Board of Education. These appoint the county and city superintendents. Considering the fact that Virginia has had a regular

public school system only thirty years, it is remarkable that 91½ per cent of whites, and 67½ per cent of negroes can read and write.

FIG. 15.
A type of the illiterate negro, now fast disappearing.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) What provisions did the state make for public education before 1870? (2) How many children were being educated by the state in 1860? (3) What kind of a system was established in 1870? (4) How many children in the public schools in 1875? How many now? (5) What does the state spend on public school education? (6) How many teachers in the schools now? (7) Who compose the Board of Education? (8) Who is at the head of the public schools in the counties and cities? (9) What per cent of the whites can read? What per cent of the negroes?

6. Government. — Virginia has three branches of government: the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.

The chief executive is the Governor who is elected for four years and resides in Richmond. Other members of the Executive are the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditors of the Public Accounts, the Treasurer, and the Register of the Land Office. The chief adviser of these is the Attorney-General.

The legislative body, the General Assembly or "Legislature," is composed of two houses: the Senate, containing forty members elected for four years, and the House of Delegates, one hundred members elected for two years. Over the Senate presides the Lieutenant-Governor, elected for four years, who, in the event of the Governor's death, would be his successor.

The judicial branch is composed of a Supreme Court of five judges for the whole state. In addition to this court the state is divided into circuits, and over each of these is a judge. At present nearly all of the counties have judges also.

In each county there are several divisions known as "Magisterial Districts," and in these are elected certain local officers, such as supervisor, magistrates, constables, and overseers of the poor. The Board of Supervisors (*i.e.* all the supervisors meeting together) decide on the amount of *the tax for the county*, which is collected by the Treasurer. The county

court is presided over by the county judge, and the interests of the county are looked after by a lawyer called the Commonwealth-Attorney. The arresting of criminals and the carrying out of the decrees of the court are done by the sheriff. In each magisterial district is a board of three school trustees who elect the teachers.

There are ten representatives in the Lower House of Congress.

Virginia has had four regular constitutions: one of 1776, a second of 1830, a third of 1851, and a fourth of 1868. A fifth Constitutional Convention is now in session, and some changes will be made in the government. (For proposed changes, see Appendix E.)

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) How many branches of government? What are they? (2) Who is the executive? What is the term of office? (3) Name other officers of the Executive Department. (4) What is the composition of the House of Delegates? (5) What is the composition of the Senate? (6) Who presides over the Senate? (7) Tell of the courts. (8) How are the counties divided? (9) Who are the chief officers of the county? (10) How many representatives has Virginia in Congress? (11) How many constitutions has Virginia had?

7. **Transportation.** — Virginia has a number of steamship lines and railroads, and nearly all of the carrier business is conducted through these agencies. Only eight counties are without railroads or water transportation within their limits. Under these conditions the public highways in some sections are greatly neglected.

There are seven regular steamship lines plying between points in Virginia and the other states along the Atlantic coast. Many ships from European countries come from time to time to Norfolk and Newport News for cargoes.

Eight large railway companies do business in Virginia, besides a number of smaller companies.

(1) The Chesapeake and Ohio Road (C. & O.) has its eastern terminus at Newport News. It passes through Richmond, from which point it has two divisions to Clifton Forge, thence on to the West. The main office of this company is in Richmond.

(2) The Southern Railway has three great divisions in the state, all of which meet in Danville; one runs from Danville via Lynchburg and Charlottesville to Washington, a second from Danville to Richmond and thence to West Point, on the York River, making connection for Baltimore and points north; and a third from Danville to Norfolk.

(3) The Seaboard Air Line (S. A. L.) has one branch which runs from the South to Richmond, and makes connection by means of the Washington Southern for the North, while another branch runs from the South to Portsmouth. The general offices of this company are in Portsmouth.

(4) The Atlantic Coast Line (A. C. L.) has one road from the South

to Petersburg, thence to Richmond, with connections for the North over the Washington Southern. Another branch runs from North Carolina to Norfolk.

(5) The Norfolk and Western Road (N. & W.) has its eastern terminus at Norfolk. It traverses the state, passing through Petersburg, Lynchburg, and Roanoke to Bristol, making connections into Tennessee. There are several branch roads; one of which passes from the North

FIG. 16.
Coal piers at Lambert's Point.

Carolina line through Roanoke and Luray to the West Virginia line on the Potomac, while another important branch goes from Lynchburg to Durham, N.C.

(6) The New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Road ("Nyp" & N.) runs from New York to Norfolk through the Eastern Shore. The road has steamship connections between Cape Charles and Norfolk.

(7) The Washington Southern (W. S.) is the direct line between Richmond and Washington via Quantico. It is made up of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, and the Baltimore and Potomac; these two roads meet at Quantico.

(8) The Baltimore and Ohio (now Pennsylvania) has a division in the Northern Valley.

In all there are about 3500 miles of railroad. In round numbers, the C. & O. has 750; the Southern, 750; S. A. L., 150; A. C. L., 125; N. & W., 1000; "Nyp" & N., 60; and the W. S., 117; while the remainder (about 500 miles) is held by many small companies. (Trace out all the roads and find the divisions of them and tell the counties and cities through which they pass.)

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—(1) What are the transportation facilities of Virginia? (2) What are the main divisions of the C. & O.? What are the divisions of the Southern Railway? (3) Give an account of the S. A. L. (4) What is the extent of the A. C. L.? (5) Give an account of the N. & W. and its branches. (6) What is the "Nyp" and N.? (7) What is the importance of the Washington Southern? *(8) Where is the* B. & O. road in Virginia? (9) How many miles of road *in Virginia? (10) How* many miles has each of the important roads?

CHAPTER III

TIDEWATER VIRGINIA

I. Cities and Country about the Mouth of the Chesapeake

1. **Norfolk.** — Because Hampton Roads is such a fine harbor, a number of cities has grown up around it. The largest of these is Norfolk (population, 46,624). It has long been an important commercial centre because of its connection with the sea.

One of its chief industries is the shipment of early vegetables to Northern markets. Large quantities of lumber, grain, provisions, horses and cattle, and naval stores are handled. In the shipping of cotton it has become the third port in the Union. The oyster and fish industries are important. Near Norfolk (Lambert's Point) the Norfolk and Western Railroad has its coal piers where many foreign ships load. Here and at Newport News the enormous coal product of Virginia and West Virginia has its chief port.

Fig. 17.
Opening oysters.

Norfolk is in touch with the West by means of the Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio trunk lines of railroad; with the states south by the Seaboard Air Line, the Southern, and the Norfolk and Southern railroads; and with the North by the New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Railroad.

Steamship lines connect Norfolk with Baltimore, Washington, and the inland Virginia cities; also with New York, Boston, and Savannah, and with foreign lands. The Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal and the Dismal Swamp Canal connect the Norfolk waters with the great bays and sounds of North Carolina. Through them come great quantities of

lumber, shingles, staves, railroad ties, juniper logs, cotton, salt fish, shad, and vegetables.

Not far from Norfolk, connected with it by railroad or electric cars, are two famous summer resorts, Virginia Beach and Ocean View.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) Why is there a number of cities on the Hampton Roads? (2) Which is the largest city? (3) Why is it important? (4) What are the main industries? (5) What railroads has Norfolk? (6) What are its water facilities? (7) What summer resorts are near Norfolk?

2. **Portsmouth.** — Just across the Elizabeth River, and really forming part of the same community with Norfolk, are Portsmouth (population, 17,427) and Berkley (population, 4988). Portsmouth has a splendid harbor suited for the largest vessels. The United States has here a well-equipped navy yard and a marine hospital.

FIG. 18.
Cotton ready to be shipped.

Handling early vegetables is the main industry, in which Portsmouth is second only to Norfolk. Many thousand laborers are employed in preparing "truck" (early vegetables) for market. Planting and harvesting oysters is also an important industry.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) What cities are near Norfolk? (2) What is the size of them? (3) What has the United States at Portsmouth? (4) What is the chief industry?

3. **Berkley.** — Berkley (population, 4988) has grown very rapidly in recent years. The Elizabeth River lies on two sides. It is a most accessible shipping point for the pine forests of North Carolina, and four large lumber mills have been established. Other industries are knitting mills, machine shops, and the railroad shops of the Norfolk and Southern, which ends here.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) How is Berkley situated with reference to the Elizabeth River? (2) What are its chief industries?

4. **Newport News.** — Ten miles from Norfolk, and connected with it by a line of ferryboats, is Newport News (population, 19,635). In 1890 it had only 4000 people. Collis P. Huntington, seeing the possibilities of its magnificent harbor and great water front, established

here one of the largest shipyards and dry-docks in the United States, where great war-ships, for this and other nations, and ocean-going steamers are built. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has here perhaps the best coaling station on the continent, and a grain elevator of a million and a half bushels in which the grain is stored for reshipment.

FIG. 19.
Launching a battle-ship at Newport News.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) Where is Newport News located? (2) What industries has it?

5. Hampton, Phœbus, and Old Point Comfort. — All the southern end of "The Peninsula," from Newport News eastward, is being built up rapidly. At Hampton (population, 3441) is the National Home, where some three thousand old and disabled Union soldiers are quartered. This institution expends about $1,500,000 every year. Here also is a normal institute for the industrial education of negroes and Indians.

Near by are Phœbus (population, 2094), a young and growing town, and Old Point Comfort, famous the world over as a health resort. Old Point Comfort has great hotels where thousands of people come throughout the year seeking health and rest. The climate is mild in winter; in summer its sea breezes and salt baths are most invigorating. Here is the historic Fortress Monroe, a beautiful

FIG. 20.
Naval rendezvous in Hampton Roads.

spot, and once important for defence of the coast; but in this day of armored war-ships it is useful only for barracks and magazine. Buckroe Beach, a popular resort for pleasure and health, is only two miles away.

FIG. 21.
Hygeia Hotel at Old Point Comfort.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) What towns on "The Peninsula" near Newport News? (2) What is the size of Hampton? (3) What institutions are located here? (4) What is the size of Phœbus? (5) For what is Old Point Comfort well known? (6) Where is Buckroe Beach?

6. The Oyster Industry and Fishing. — The waters of this section are the most noted in America for oysters. The oysters found in Lynn Haven Bay, a small bay east of Hampton Roads, are the most prized. The Chesapeake furnishes four times as many oysters as all other places on our coasts. Besides, fish and other sea food are found in greater variety here than elsewhere. Naturally, then, fishing and "oystering" are among the chief industries of the people.

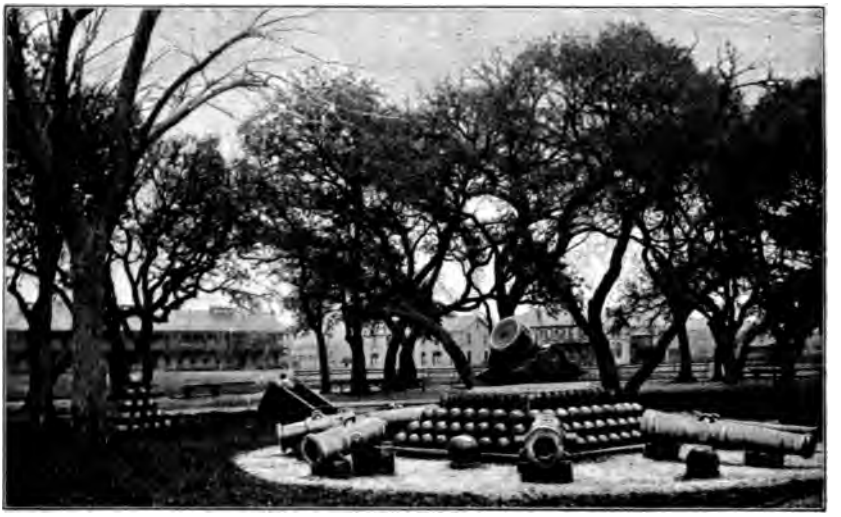

FIG. 22.
The interior of Fortress Monroe.

Oysters are planted by throwing into the water, where the depth and *other conditions* are suitable, old shells to which young oysters attach *themselves and grow.* The oysters are gathered by means of long-handled

tongs. For catching the fish, seines are used, some being a mile and a half long and so great that they are handled by means of windlasses.

Certain fish caught in enormous quantities are used to make oil; the refuse from the oil factories, called "fish-scrap," makes a good fertilizer.

Game is very abundant. Sora, geese, and especially the noted canvas-back duck, are highly prized foods and profitable to the hunter.

FIG. 23.
Shad fishing.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) For what are the waters of the Chesapeake noted? (2) In what small bay are the best oysters found? (3) What are the chief industries around the Chesapeake? (4) How are oysters harvested? (5) How are fish caught? (6) What is made from fish? (7) What kind of game is found around the Chesapeake?

7. Country about the Chesapeake. — All the Virginia counties that border on the Chesapeake, and especially Nansemond, Norfolk, and Princess Anne counties, the "Eastern Shore" and the lower "Northern Neck," raise great quantities of "truck," so much so that the section has been called the market garden of the Northern cities. Corn, potatoes, peas, cabbages, onions, and berries, gathered here in the afternoon, can be purchased next morning in Philadelphia, New York, and other Northern markets. The "Eastern Shore," through the building of the New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Railroad,

has, in recent years, changed from raising oats and corn to raising early vegetables, which prove more profitable. Two of the greatest crops are potatoes and strawberries. Where the land is less fertile, peanuts are largely raised, as well as corn, oats, and other field crops.

The Dismal Swamp region in Norfolk and Nansemond counties has a great wealth of cypress, juniper, cedar, pine, and other soft woods, many of them peculiar to swamp regions near the sea. Cypress is excellent for staves, buckets, pails, tubs, and shingles.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) What is the great occupation in the counties around the Chesapeake? (2) What sections especially ship vegetables to the North? (3) What are the chief vegetables? (4) What products come from the Dismal Swamp region? (5) For what purpose are they used?

II. TIDEWATER VIRGINIA WEST OF THE CHESAPEAKE

8. Tidewater Counties West of the Chesapeake. — In all the streams of this region large quantities of fish and oysters are gotten. In many counties large deposits of marl valuable for fertilizers are found, but it is not of sufficient value for the market. The chief industry, however, is agriculture. Some trucking is done in every part where conditions are favorable. In the southern portion, Southampton, Sussex, and adjoining counties, cotton is raised and great fields are planted in peanuts and strawberries; but much of the farming is in corn, wheat, oats, and hay. The climate, not given to extremes, makes this country favorable to fruit growing.

The forests contain pine and oak timber, and sawmills cutting it up for shipment are numerous.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) What do the streams of the Tidewater furnish? (2) What deposits are found in the earth? (3) What are the prevailing industries? (4) Name the chief agricultural products of this region. (5) What kind of timber is cut?

9. Towns of the Counties West of the Chesapeake. — This section has few towns. Suffolk (population, 3827) in Nansemond County is a point at which several railroads cross on their way to Norfolk. Much lumber is shipped from this point. At Williamsburg (population, 2044) in James City County, a town of great historic interest, is situated *William* and Mary College, the oldest college in Virginia; the *[illegible]stern Hospital for* the Insane, the oldest in the United States; and

the well-known Bruton Parish Church. Smithfield (population, 1225) in Isle of Wight County is famous for its hams, and has, perhaps, the largest peanut factory in the world, two hundred thousand bags of peanuts being cleaned and prepared for market yearly. West Point (population, 1307) in King William County is at the head of York River, and is the terminus for the York River Division of the Southern Railroad. It is an important shipping point; a regular line of boats runs from West Point to Baltimore. The county seats (courthouses) in all of the Tidewater counties are usually small villages.

FIG. 24.
Bruton Parish Church.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) Are there many towns? (2) What is the importance of Suffolk? (3) What are the interesting features about Williamsburg? (4) For what industries is Smithfield noted? (5) What is the importance of West Point? (6) What is said of the courthouses?

CHAPTER IV

CITIES AT THE HEAD OF TIDEWATER

FIG. 25.
Richmond after the evacuation in 1865.

1. General Statement. — On the hills where the rivers of Virginia tumble down over the ancient rocks into broad estuaries are located several cities, the oldest of the interior cities of the state. They are Petersburg, Richmond, Manchester, and Fredericksburg. Alexandria is also situated near the head of tidewater on the Potomac. As boats reach all these cities, they have advantages of seaports.

2. Richmond and Manchester. — The largest city in Virginia and fourth largest in the South is Richmond (population, 85,050), founded in 1733 by William Byrd. It is the capital of Virginia, and from 1861 to 1865 was the capital of the Confed*erate* States.

FIG. 26.
Richmond: Main Street, 1902.

FIG. 27.
Richmond: Broad Street.

Its growth is due to natural conditions; to its central position in a great territory from which it draws raw material and which it supplies with manufactured goods; to its great water-power; to its railroads connecting it with the South, North, and West; and to its connection with the sea. These have made it one of the important manufacturing cities of the South. It has many manufacturing interests, but the largest are those of iron, tobacco, fertilizer, and flour.

FIG. 28.
Richmond: Chamber of Commerce.

The flour mills, Gallego and Dunlop, have annual sales of over $2,000,000; their trade extends to South America. Large iron plants are the Tredegar, the Old Dominion Nail Works, and the Locomotive Works, employing over three thousand hands. The W. R. Trigg shipyards, one of Richmond's newest and largest industries, has built several vessels for the United States government.

In the tobacco industry Richmond stands next to New York and St. Louis. The various factories for plug and smoking tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, and cheroots, and the redrying of prized tobacco and the selling of the loose leaf employ more than ten thousand men. Large quantities of Virginia tobacco are shipped to European factories. Richmond is headquarters for the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, which controls almost all of the fertilizer factories of the South. The cedar works have an extensive trade. There are great wholesale houses and many banks.

FIG. 29.
Belle Isle: the Old Dominion Nail Works.

FIG. 30.
Tobacco factory.
Laborers at the dinner-hour. Stripping and drying rooms.

FIG. 31.
The Washington Monument and the State Capitol.

Richmond is becoming a city of monuments. The group of statues in the Capitol Square, surmounted by the Crawford equestrian statue of Washington, perpetuate the memory of colonial, Revolutionary, and national leaders. In and around Richmond are monuments to Generals Lee, Jackson, Hill, and Wickham of the Confederate Army, a monument to the Confederate Soldiers and Sailors, and a monument to Henry Clay. In Richmond also is the historic St. John's Church.

FIG. 32.
St. John's Church, the scene of Patrick Henry's famous speech.

The building in Richmond of most historic interest is the Capitol, where the Governor has his office and the state Legislature meets. The Confederate Congress had its session here during the "War between the States." In the Capitol Square, a beautiful

spot with grass and trees where many squirrels live, is also the Mansion in which the Governor lives, and the State Library. Other striking buildings are the City Hall, one of the handsomest in the South, the Chamber of Commerce, the Chesapeake and Ohio depot, and the Jefferson Hotel.

FIG. 33.
The Washington Statue by Houdon, in the Capitol.

The Confederate Museum and the Valentine Museum contain many relics of historic interest. Here also are the buildings of Richmond College, of the University College of Medicine, of the Medical College of Virginia, and of many other educational institutions. In the suburbs are the Union Theological Seminary, and the Union University for negroes. Hollywood Cemetery is noted as the burial-place of Presidents Monroe and Tyler of the United States and President Davis of the Southern Confederacy. Chief Justice Marshall's remains lie in Shockoe Cemetery.

Closely connected with Richmond is Manchester (population, 9715), just across the James. It has iron and flour mills and extensive railroad works.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) Which is the largest city in Virginia? What is the population? (2) Where is the capital of the state? (3) To what is the growth of Richmond due? (4) What is chiefly manufactured? (5) What shipyard is located in Richmond? (6) What is the importance of the tobacco industry? (7) What are some of the chief monuments? (8) What are the chief buildings in Richmond? (9) What are the chief schools? (10) What great men lie buried in Richmond? (11) What city is closely connected with Richmond? (12) What are its industries?

FIG. 34.
The home of the mother of George Washington, Fredericksburg.

3. Petersburg. — On the Appomattox River, twenty-three miles south of Richmond, is Petersburg (population, 21,810). Before railroads were built up in the South, this city was the nearest market for a large section of Virginia and North Carolina, and farmers rolled their tobacco hogsheads many miles to be sold there. It has a large export trade of manufactured tobacco, and warehouse *sales of the loose leaf* amount to ten or fifteen millions of pounds a

year. It has cotton mills, flour mills, eight large peanut factories, iron works, silk mills, and factories for various articles.

Several railroads pass through the city; steamboats come to its wharves, and the falls of the river afford splendid water-power.

About Petersburg, the key to Richmond, were many of the engagements of the "War between the States." Earthworks are still seen around the city.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — Where is Petersburg located? (2) What is its population? (3) What are its industries? (4) What was its importance in the "War"?

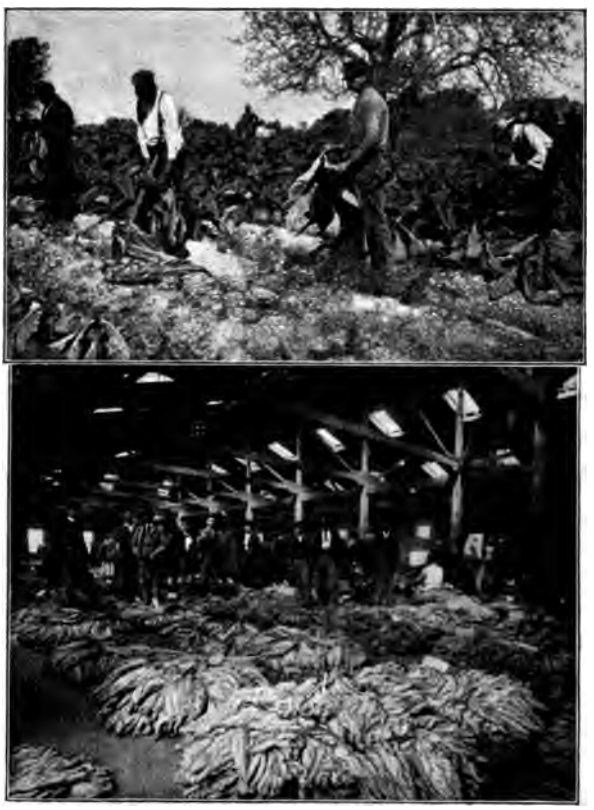

FIG. 35.
Cutting tobacco.
Warehouse floor, showing loose-leaf tobacco.

4. Fredericksburg and Alexandria. — Many historical associations cling about Fredericksburg (population, 5058), situated on the Rappahannock River sixty miles north of Richmond. The country was the scene of many great battles. It has good water-power, a shoe factory, three flour mills, and iron foundries.

Alexandria (population, 14,528) is but seven miles from Washington City and near Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington. Its manufactures include bricks and fertilizers.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) Where is Fredericksburg located? (2) What are its industries? (3) What is its historic interest? (4) Where is Alexandria located? (5) Why is it of historic interest? (6) What are its industries?

CHAPTER V

THE MIDDLE COUNTRY, PIEDMONT, AND BLUE RIDGE

1. **The Middle Country: General Description.** — This section is distinct in every way from the Tidewater region, where the country is alluvial and marl is found everywhere, but no minerals, and where trucking is one of the main industries. In the Middle Country the soil is based on ancient rocks; there is no marl, but minerals of many kinds exist in almost every county, and the staple crops are corn, wheat, oats, hay, and tobacco. In the vicinity of Richmond and the other cities, tempted by the nearness of markets, the farmers are raising vegetables and poultry, and are engaging in dairy-farming. Instead of the great farms of the Tidewater, with widely separated farm-houses, the country is divided into many small farms and dotted over with small towns and villages, which afford a market for the exchange of produce for manufactured articles.

There are many energetic, thriving towns, but with the exception of Richmond, Fredericksburg, and other cities named above, which belong to Tidewater as much as to the Middle Country, Danville is the only city.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) How does the Middle Country differ from Tidewater? (2) What are the chief products of the Middle Country? (3) How is it settled? (4) What is said of its cities?

2. **Middle Country: Southside.** — This region, south of the James and bordering on the North Carolina line, is the region of bright tobacco, the most southern counties being a part of the famous "Golden Tobacco Belt," extending into North Carolina.

The tobacco, when cut, is hung, stalk and all, tier upon tier, in log barns which are heated to a high temperature by means of flues. If the heat be properly regulated, in two or three days the leaf becomes a golden yellow. This method has been introduced in other counties where formerly the tobacco was sun-cured. The yellow tobacco is used chiefly in making cigarettes and smoking tobacco. Tobacco is largely the "money crop," and scarcely anything else is raised to sell.

This region was very wealthy before the "War between the States," a land of large plantations and many slaves. Brunswick County was famous for its fine thoroughbred horses, and this was called the "race-horse region." The Southside is well watered, and besides tobacco the chief crops are corn, wheat, oats, hay, and fruits. Careless farming has injured much of the land. Much of it is still covered with forests of pine, oak, hickory, elm, and poplar. An old field, when left uncultivated, will quickly grow up in pines, which in a few years

FIG. 36.
Sawmill "hands."

yield excellent timber. Hickory logs from Mecklenburg County are shipped to Connecticut for manufacture into spokes and handles.

The minerals are largely undeveloped ; gold ore, copper, silver, soapstone, talc, and kaolin are found, and considerable quantities of asbestos, marble, clay for bricks, and granite of fine quality, in many portions. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found in the country southwest of Richmond, called by geologists the Richmond Basin. In fact this is the longest-worked coal-field in the United States. From here coal was shipped to Philadelphia before the Pennsylvania mines were opened.

The Buffalo Lithia Springs in Mecklenburg County are famous over the world. The water is used largely in Northern hospitals. Mineral waters are also found in Halifax, Prince Edward, Amelia, Powhatan, and Chesterfield counties.

The Norfolk and Western, and Southern railroads run through this section, and easy access to the markets of Richmond, Norfolk, and Danville is thus furnished.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) Where is the Southside? (2) What is said of the tobacco industry in this section? (3) What other crops are raised? (4) What kind of timber is found? (5) What minerals are found? (6) What is said of the coal? (7) Where are mineral waters found? (8) What market facilities are furnished?

3. The Middle Country: Cities and Towns of Southside. — Danville (population 16,520) on the Dan River is the greatest market for loose-leaf tobacco and bright tobacco in the world; and in this business are engaged three or four thousand men and great capital. There are also cotton mills, flouring mills, factories for wagons, boxes, and chairs, machine shops, and other industries. Closely connected is North Danville, just across the river. Here are mills, factories, and railroad shops. The good water-power of this point is only partially used.

South Boston (population, 1851) on the Dan River in Halifax County is a very energetic, growing town, with a large wholesale business. In the midst of the bright-tobacco belt, it is a fine market for the loose-leaf. Along the line of the railroads are many towns, such as Chatham, in Pittsylvania County; Clover and Houston, in Halifax County; Boydton, Clarksville, and Chase City, in Mecklenburg County; Burkeville and Crewe, in Nottoway County; Keysville, in Charlotte County; Emporia, in Greenesville County, and Farmville, in Prince Edward County. Most of them are tobacco markets.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) How large is Danville? (2) What is its great industry? (3) What other industries? (4) What is the importance of South Boston? (5) What are some of the small towns?

4. The Middle Country: Northern Counties and Towns. — The productions of this section are much the same as those of the Southside. Nearness to the cities has encouraged farmers in some of the counties to engage more largely of late in the raising of vegetables and poultry and in dairying. There are fine vineyards; and tobacco,

chiefly the dark sun-cured, is also here the "money crop"; it is largely made into chewing tobacco, for which Caroline County has quite a reputation. The timber is very valuable, though the land is largely cleared. Copper, iron, and slate are found abundantly; some gold is mined in Louisa County (Mineral City), and is also found in Spottsylvania County. There are many fine farms in this section, and many horses are raised. There are no cities in this section, but many villages and towns. Ashland, in Hanover County,

FIG. 37.
Field of growing tobacco.

the seat of Randolph-Macon College, is a fine residential place. Bowling Green, in Caroline County, has a wagon factory and many small industries; Columbia, in Fluvanna County; Louisa, in Louisa County, and Manassas, in Prince William County, are thriving villages.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.— (1) What are the productions of the northern counties in Middle Country? (2) What minerals are found? (3) What are the chief towns?

5. Piedmont: Its Products.—The Piedmont section is well adapted to the raising of tobacco and fruits. The southern portion has fine tobacco lands, especially Henry County. Though the whole section has excellent apple orchards, the middle portion is famous through the world for its Albemarle Pippins. Large quantities of them are sent every year to England and to all parts of America, and bring high prices. Queen Victoria of England is said to have prized the Pippins sent from this region above all other apples. Albemarle County is the native home of this apple, but it is raised with great success in Rappahannock and adjoining counties. Nelson County first produced the Pilot apple, which is scarcely less valuable. Peaches and Winesap apples are also a valuable crop.

On the spurs of the mountains are grown grapes, which are made into wine. The Monticello Wine Company and other presses make annually more than one hundred thousand gallons. Other farm products are corn, wheat, oats, and buckwheat. Many thoroughbred cattle, sheep, and blooded horses are raised, especially in Albemarle and Loudoun counties. The timber of all this region—oak, pine, hickory, poplar, and chestnut—is very valuable, and there are hundreds of sawmills cutting it into lumber for shipping or for manufacture. In Culpeper County there are factories making chairs, plough beams, and spools. Besides these there are woollen and knitting mills. Iron ore, zinc, mica, silver, granite, slate for pencils, and excellent marble are found; but almost all of these are as yet undeveloped. The iron of Amherst County is being mined to some extent.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—(1) What is said of the tobacco crop in the Piedmont section? (2) What is the chief fruit crop? (3) What is done with the grapes? (4) What is said of cattle and horse raising? (5) What are the chief timbers? (6) What kind of factories is in Culpeper? (7) What are the chief mineral products?

6. Piedmont: Cities and Towns.—The largest city of this section is Lynchburg (population, 18,891), called the "Hill City" because it is situated on several steep hills, the highest rising three hundred feet above the level of James River. It is a wealthy, prosperous city.

Its water-power is such as to encourage manufacturing. This interest includes cotton mills, and factories for flour, candy, bricks, spokes and handles, hogsheads, wagons, and fertilizers. The tobacco market is one of the largest in the state. There are prize houses, stemmeries to prepare tobacco for shipment and manufacture, and factories for cigars, snuff, and

cigarettes. The wholesale business is extensive and growing. It has excellent schools, among them the Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

Charlottesville (population, 6449) is famous as the home of the University of Virginia. Manufacturing interests are large, including woollen mills, knitting mills, and factories for sashes, doors, and blinds, for flour, drugs, slate pencils, mattresses, and boxes. The Miller Manual-Labor School is not far away. Monticello, the beauti-

FIG. 38.
James River in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

ful home of Thomas Jefferson, crowns a hill but a short distance from Charlottesville.

Martinsville, in Henry County; Bedford City, in Bedford County; Culpeper, in Culpeper County; Warrenton, in Fauquier County; and Leesburg, in Loudoun County, are thrifty towns with some manufacturing. To many places of the Piedmont section go summer boarders seeking rest and mountain air.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) Where is Lynchburg? (2) What is its population? (3) What are its chief industries? (4) What kind of schools has it? (5) What place is the seat of the University? (6) What are the chief industries of Charlottes-

ville? (7) Where is the Miller School? (8) Where is Monticello? (9) What are some of the growing towns of Piedmont?

7. The Blue Ridge. — On the high mountain sides this section has good grazing lands, and on the sunny slopes most valuable grapes, apples, and other fruits are raised. Where this region toward the south spreads into the great plateau of Floyd, Carroll, and Grayson counties, much buckwheat, rye, and flax are raised, and fruits, corn, and wheat grow well. Forests of oak, pine, poplar, and hickory suitable for manufacture are found; and valuable ores of iron, gold, and copper, soapstone and asbestos have been developed only to a small degree, for lack of facilities for transportation. Consequently there are few towns, the village of Floyd (population, 402), in Floyd County, and Hillsville (population, 300), in Carroll County, being the largest.

The Blue Ridge Mountains have two beautiful falls. **Crab Tree Falls**, in Nelson County, are made by the descent of a small stream three thousand feet in several leaps, one of them being five hundred feet. **Balcony Falls**, where the James River breaks through the mountains, is a place noted for grandeur of scenery. There are many mineral springs in the Blue Ridge.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) What are the products of the Blue Ridge? (2) What kind of timber is found? (3) What kind of minerals? (4) Why are there few towns? (5) What is said of the scenery in this section?

CHAPTER VI

THE VALLEY AND THE APPALACHIAN SECTION

FIG. 39.
Southwest Virginia: Blue Grass cattle-farm.

1. **The Valley: the Southwest.** — This region, extending from Roanoke County to the North Carolina line, is a great centre for mining, manufacturing, and stock raising. From here, especially the

FIG. 40.
Wheat field in the Valley of Virginia.

counties of Smyth, Wythe, and Pulaski, great quantities of cattle are exported to Europe and South America. In Smyth is a ten-thousand-acre blue-grass stock farm, which is said to have the largest herd of short-horned cattle in the world. This farm ships more cattle to South America than other American breeders. This whole section raises fine horses, sheep, and cattle.

FIG. 41.
Iron furnace at Pulaski City.

There are numerous iron furnaces, and the manufacture of iron and steel is carried on extensively. In Smyth County are the Lobdell Carwheel Company's works for making railroad and street-car wheels. In Pulaski County are the Bertha Zinc Works, the largest in the South. These were made famous by an order some years ago from the Italian government for zinc to be used in the making of cannon. Vitrified bricks and sewer pipes are made of the fine clay of the region.

FIG. 42.
The Bertha Zinc Works, Pulaski City.

Other industries include the canneries of Roanoke County and the wood and leather factories of Wythe County. Sawmills are preparing the walnut, oak, hickory, and poplar of the hills for market, while factories are turning this timber into furniture and farming tools. Mining is developing the boundless wealth of minerals. Valuable iron ore, in addition to that manufactured, is exported from the state, some of it to the Carnegie mills. Manganese and coal are largely mined. Other minerals are zinc, lead, gold, salt, and gypsum. Marble, slate,

kaolin, onyx, and petroleum are found. Plaster (gypsum) is used largely for fertilizer. Salt mining has long been very important. During the years 1861–1865 the mines furnished the salt used by the Southern people.

The presence of salt shows that the ocean once covered this section. Detached bodies of seawater dried up and left the salt embedded in the earth.

FIG. 43.
Rich Hill mine, on New River in Wythe County. Big cut, from which over 300,000 tons of iron ore have been taken.

Farming is very profitable; corn, wheat, oats, and buckwheat grow well. Tobacco is raised in some of the counties. Several mineral springs are in this section, such as the White Sulphur and Alleghany in Montgomery County. Others are found in Smyth and Washington counties, such as the Alum Springs near Saltville. The Norfolk and Western Railroad extends through all of the counties of this section.

FIG. 44.
Iron ore washer, Rich Hill mine.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) What is called the Southwest section? (2) What are its natural resources? (3) What does it manufacture? (4) What kind of timber is found?

FIG. 45.
Iron furnace at Bristol.

(5) What part is mining playing in the development of this section? (6) What farm products are grown? (7) Name the chief mineral springs.

2. The Valley: The Cities and Towns of the Southwest. — This section is increasing in population as well as industries, and has several growing towns. Bristol (population, 4579) in Washington County on the Tennessee line is a town of considerable manufacturing interests. Saltville in Washington County, the centre of salt and other mining operations, is growing rapidly. Other places of promise are Marion in Smyth County, Wytheville in Wythe County, and Christiansburg in Montgomery County. Pulaski City in Pulaski County has great iron and zinc furnaces, flour mills, and wood-working factories.

FIG. 46.
View of the Valley at Saltville in Washington County, showing derricks of salt wells and settling-pools in the distance.

Roanoke (population, 21,495), called the "Magic City" from the rapidity of its growth, had in 1880 but 600 people. It was formerly called "Big Lick," from the salt which wild animals came many miles to get. It is the most important manufacturing city of the Southwest section for iron and steel, and also has large machine shops and other industries. Near Roanoke is Salem, a thriving town, the seat of Roanoke College.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) Tell of Bristol. (2) What is the importance of Saltville? (3) Name some of the important towns. (4) What is the size of Roanoke? (5) What are its industries? (6) What is the importance of Salem?

3. The Valley: Middle and Northern Portions. — This section extends from Botetourt County to Frederick County. It is characterized by interesting scenery and variety of industries. In Rockbridge County, at Goshen, are large iron furnaces. Iron is mined to a large degree; coal, in Botetourt County; tin, a rare metal, in Rockbridge County; and copper and lead to some degree in several counties. Fine marble is abundant, and the burning of limestone for cement is one of the main industries.

FIG. 47.
Alkali works at Saltville.

FIG. 48.
Keiffer pear-tree, only five years old: Botetourt County.

The chief farming is done in grain; a large number of mills export flour; and corn and oats are raised in large quantities; but tobacco is raised extensively only in Botetourt. Much fruit is grown. As is usual in a grass region, the raising of cattle and fine horses is extensive, especially in Rockingham, Clarke, and

Augusta counties, whence much stock is exported to the Northern states. Oak, walnut, hickory, pine, and other timber employ a great number of sawmills and wood factories. Bark is also secured in great quantities for tanning. This region is well supplied with railroads.

No region of the South offers so much of interest to the sight-seer and the health seeker. Nearly every county has several mineral springs, among them being the Rockbridge Alum, and White Sulphur in Rockbridge County, the Orkney in Shenandoah County, Chalybeate in Augusta County, and many others in the counties of Frederick, Rockingham, and Botetourt. At many of these springs large hotels have been built, which are visited every year by thousands of people seeking health from these medicinal waters. The most wonderful objects for sight-seers and geologists are the Natural Bridge in Rockbridge County, Weyer's Cave in Augusta County, and Luray Cave in Page County. The Natural Bridge has been called one of the wonders of the world. In Luray Cave, which is said to have the most marvellous stalactites of any cave in the United States, the underground chambers have been fitted up with electric lights. Excursion trains from many directions bring thousands of visitors.

FIG. 49.
The Natural Bridge.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) What is the extent of the middle and northern portions of the Valley? (2) What is mined in this section? (3) What are the farm products of this section? (4) Where are fine horses raised? (5) What is

the chief timber product? (6) Name the chief mineral springs. (7) What are the chief natural wonders?

4. The Valley: Cities and Towns of the Middle and Northern Portions. — In Rockbridge County is Buena Vista (population, 2388), one of Virginia's new cities with many enterprises, such as iron, steel, brick, and terra-cotta works, paper mills, and machine shops. In the same county is Lexington (population, 3263), the famous seat of the Virginia Military Institute, and Washington and Lee University. Staunton (population, 7289) in Augusta County has many factories and a large flour trade. It has fine schools for girls, and a large hospital for the insane. Near by are Waynesboro and Basic City. In Rockingham County is Harrisonburg (population, 3521); in Shenandoah County, New Market, Woodstock, and Strasburg. The last has large porcelain and pottery works. Luray in Page County, Front Royal in Warren County, Berryville in Clarke County, and Middletown in Frederick County are thriving towns. Winchester (population, 5161) in Frederick County, the centre for trade in the Northern Valley, has many manufacturing interests, especially of flour and leather.

FIG. 50.
Recumbent statue of General Lee at Washington and Lee University in Lexington.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) What is the importance of Buena Vista? (2) What institutions are situated in Lexington? (3) What are the chief industries of Staunton? (4) What are the chief towns north of Staunton? (5) What city is the centre of trade in the Northern Valley?

5. The Appalachian Section. — This section, too rugged for extensive farming, has fine grazing land and therefore has much fine cattle, which is shipped from many counties to eastern ports of the United States and over to Great Britain. Raising horses and sheep is in many counties the leading industry. The valleys are very fertile, one especially fertile is called "Burke's Garden." Wheat, oats, and buckwheat are raised. There are also large orchards. The mountains are covered with fine timber, especially walnut, only waiting for capital and railroads. Minerals and valuable ores, such as iron, silver, gold, salt, and coal, are found in every county, but as yet

they are not largely mined. From Craig County came the iron with which the Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond made cannon for the Confederate armies.

Mineral springs are numerous and attract many visitors, especially those in Bath, Craig, Giles, Bland, and Scott counties. Bath County is filled with them, the best known being the Hot Springs. In Scott County is the famous Natural Tunnel, much like the Natural Bridge. Through it runs the South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad. The Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio pass through several of these counties, but four are entirely without railroads. These, therefore, are largely undeveloped for want of transportation.

The towns are small. Clifton Forge (population, 3212) in Alleghany County has iron furnaces, and Covington (population, 2950) in the same county is a place of commercial importance. Tazewell (population, 1060) in Tazewell County is a growing town. Pocahontas (population, 2789) in the same county is in the midst of rich coal-fields. Big Stone Gap in Wise County, Pearisburg in Giles County, and other villages are engaged in iron manufacture.

REVIEW QUESTIONS. — (1) What are the farm products of the Appalachian? (2) What attention is given to cattle raising? (3) What minerals are found? (4) Why is this section so undeveloped? (5) Where are mineral springs? (6) What is the Natural Tunnel? (7) Tell of the towns.

APPENDIX A

STATISTICS FOR VIRGINIA BY DIVISIONS

TIDEWATER

County	Date	Area in Sq. Mi.	Population			Taxable Property, Real and Personal	County Seat
			White	Colored	Total		
Accomac	1672	395	20,743	11,827	32,570	$5,757,426	Accomac
Caroline	1727	524	7,667	9,042	16,709	1,992,423	Bowling Green
Charles City	1634	177	1,344	3,696	5,040	804,141	Charles City
Elizabeth City	1634	46	10,757	8,703	19,460	4,575,176	Hampton
Essex	1692	250	3,576	6,125	9,701	1,097,897	Tappahannock
Gloucester	1661	212	6,224	6,608	12,832	1,543,293	Gloucester
Hanover	1720	257	9,696	7,922	17,618	2,928,981	Hanover C. H.
Henrico	1634	253	17,246	12,816	30,062	11,974,141	Richmond
Isle of Wight	1634	299	6,833	6,269	13,102	2,418,561	Isle of Wight
James City	1634	144	1,346	2,342	3,688	562,488	Williamsburg
King George	1720	176	3,596	3,322	6,918	709,318	King George
King and Queen	1691	304	4,006	5,259	9,265	1,015,575	King and Queen C. H.
King William	1701	269	3,266	5,114	8,380	1,524,808	King William
Lancaster	1651	126	4,058	4,891	8,949	1,146,045	Lancaster
Mathews	1790	83	5,844	2,395	8,239	736,214	Mathews
Middlesex	1675	126	3,684	4,536	8,220	793,408	Saluda
Nansemond	1639	408	10,115	12,963	23,078	3,868,391	Suffolk
New Kent	1654	202	1,660	3,205	4,865	549,378	New Kent
Norfolk	1691	359	19,113	31,667	50,780	12,373,263	Portsmouth
Northampton	1634	177	6,141	7,629	13,770	2,081,312	Eastville
Northumberland	1648	184	5,680	4,166	9,846	1,557,918	Heathsville
Prince George	1702	267	2,886	4,866	7,752	1,217,842	Prince George
Princess Anne	1691	217	5,505	5,687	11,192	1,854,235	Princess Anne C. H.
Richmond	1692	183	4,159	2,929	7,088	865,876	Warsaw
Southampton	1784	577	9,165	13,683	22,848	3,359,437	Courtland
Surry	1652	215	3,286	5,183	8,469	1,287,458	Surry
Sussex	1754	466	4,121	7,961	12,082	1,511,204	Sussex C. H.
Warwick	1634	66	1,159	3,729	4,888	5,767,816	Newport News
Westmoreland	1653	222	4,381	4,862	9,243	1,242,945	Montross
York	1634	111	3,401	4,081	7,482	664,415	Yorktown
Total		7,295	190,658	213,478	404,136	$77,781,385	

MIDDLE COUNTRY

County	Organized	Area in Sq. Mi.	Population			Taxable Property, Real and Personal	County Seat
			White	Colored	Total		
Alexandria	1847	31	3,962	2,468	6,430	$2,183,216	Alexandria
Amelia	1734	348	3,052	5,985	9,037	1,257,948	Amelia C. H.
Appomattox	1845	318	5,731	3,931	9,662	1,132,401	Appomattox
Brunswick	1721	540	7,375	10,842	18,217	1,951,425	Lawrenceville
Buckingham	1761	548	7,415	7,851	15,266	1,706,355	Buckingham
Campbell	1781	509	13,641	9,615	23,256	4,025,584	Rustburg
Charlotte	1765	465	6,798	8,545	15,343	1,992,205	Smithville
Chesterfield	1748	458	11,105	7,699	18,804	4,593,960	Chesterfield C. H.
Cumberland	1748	296	2,791	6,205	8,996	999,457	Cumberland
Dinwiddie	1752	509	5,874	9,500	15,374	3,068,319	Dinwiddie
Fairfax	1742	405	13,576	5,004	18,580	5,404,732	Fairfax
Fluvanna	1777	281	5,039	4,011	9,050	914,911	Palmyra
Goochland	1727	279	3,961	5,558	9,519	1,437,743	Goochland
Greenesville	1780	292	3,402	6,357	9,759	1,033,351	Emporia
Halifax	1752	807	17,928	19,275	37,197	4,584,519	Houston
Louisa	1742	447	7,896	8,621	16,517	2,269,210	Louisa C. H.
Lunenburg	1746	418	5,133	6,572	11,705	875,946	Lunenburg
Mecklenburg	1764	647	10,353	16,198	26,551	2,418,015	Boydton
Nottoway	1788	351	4,966	7,400	12,366	1,393,570	Nottoway
Pittsylvania	1767	981	25,605	21,289	46,894	4,186,592	Chatham
Powhatan	1777	254	2,343	4,481	6,824	1,125,312	Powhatan C. H.
Prince Edward	1753	341	5,276	9,769	15,045	2,447,637	Farmville
Prince William	1730	345	8,240	2,872	11,112	2,843,695	Manassas
Spottsylvania	1720	407	5,353	3,886	9,239	1,512,252	Spottsylvania
Stafford	1765	256	6,489	1,608	8,097	1,047,312	Stafford C. H.
Total		10,543	193,298	195,542	388,840	$56,405,667	

PIEDMONT

County	Organized	Area in Sq. Mi.	Population			Taxable Property, Real and Personal	County Seat
			White	Colored	Total		
Albemarle . .	1744	717	18,135	10,338	28,473	$5,732,374	Charlottesville
Amherst . . .	1761	469	10,807	7,057	17,864	1,993,506	Amherst
Bedford . . .	1753	773	20,617	9,739	30,356	4,257,521	Bedford City
Culpeper . . .	1748	365	8,069	6,054	14,123	3,415,637	Culpeper
Fauquier . . .	1759	645	15,074	8,300	23,374	8,411,380	Warrenton
Franklin . . .	1784	711	20,005	5,948	25,953	1,861,214	Rocky Mount
Greene . . .	1838	167	4,783	1,431	6,214	605,712	Standardsville
Henry	1776	576	10,881	8,384	19,265	1,752,328	Martinsville
Loudoun . . .	1757	504	16,079	5,869	21,948	10,952,826	Leesburg
Madison . . .	1792	351	6,695	3,521	10,216	1,821,677	Madison
Nelson	1807	450	10,403	5,672	16,075	1,769,931	Lovingston
Orange . . .	1734	333	7,050	5,521	12,571	2,440,628	Orange C. H.
Patrick . . .	1791	546	13,779	1,624	15,403	1,119,159	Stuart
Rappahannock .	1831	274	6,121	2,722	8,843	1,699,499	Washington
Total . .		6,881	168,498	82,180	250,678	$47,893,392	

BLUE RIDGE

County	Organized	Area in Sq. Mi.	Population			Taxable Property, Real and Personal	County Seat
			White	Colored	Total		
Carroll. . . .	1842	547	18,964	339	19,303	$940,934	Hillsville
Floyd	1831	372	14,313	1,075	15,388	1,220,019	Floyd
Grayson . . .	1792	409	15,894	959	16,853	929,179	Independence
Total . .		1,328	49,171	2,373	51,544	$3,090,132	

THE VALLEY

County	Organized	Area in Sq. Mi.	Population			Taxable Property, Real and Personal	County Seat
			White	Colored	Total		
Augusta	1738	979	26,670	5,700	32,370	$11,098,990	Staunton
Botetourt	1770	615	13,284	3,877	17,161	3,200,413	Fincastle
Clarke	1836	170	5,695	2,232	7,927	2,590,161	Berryville
Frederick	1738	434	12,486	753	13,239	3,872,644	Winchester
Montgomery	1776	373	12,927	2,925	15,852	2,456,018	Christiansburg
Page	1831	273	12,354	1,440	13,794	2,526,722	Luray
Pulaski	1839	306	11,372	3,237	14,609	3,206,052	Pulaski City
Roanoke	1838	305	11,990	3,847	15,837	3,903,993	Salem
Rockbridge	1778	627	17,715	4,084	21,799	5,049,651	Lexington
Rockingham	1778	1,077	30,893	2,634	33,527	10,155,336	Harrisonburg
Shenandoah	1772	554	19,604	649	20,253	4,696,441	Woodstock
Smyth	1831	486	15,950	1,171	17,121	2,388,735	Marion
Warren	1837	202	7,372	1,465	8,837	1,622,727	Front Royal
Washington	1776	575	26,433	2,562	28,995	3,285,272	Abingdon
Wythe	1790	493	17,653	2,784	20,437	4,394,514	Wytheville
Total		7,469	242,398	39,360	281,758	$64,597,669	

APPALACHIAN

County	Organized	Area in Sq. Mi.	Population			Taxable Property, Real and Personal	County Seat
			White	Colored	Total		
Alleghany	1822	674	12,315	4,015	16,330	$4,587,263	Covington
Bath	1790	781	4,589	1,006	5,595	1,854,647	Warm Springs
Bland	1861	362	5,285	212	5,497	671,304	Bland C. H.
Buchanan	1858	999	9,687	5	9,692	1,842,258	Grundy
Craig	1850	373	4,032	261	4,293	911,773	New Castle
Dickenson	1880	474	7,747	. . . .	7,747	879,817	Clintwood
Giles	1806	375	9,994	799	10,793	1,420,848	Pearisburg
Highland	1847	414	5,269	378	5,647	1,189,526	Monterey
Lee	1792	467	19,116	740	19,856	1,871,504	Jonesville
Russell	1786	578	17,267	764	18,031	1,821,764	Lebanon
Scott	1814	524	22,067	627	22,694	1,439,852	Gate City
Tazewell	1799	553	19,802	3,582	23,384	2,760,998	Tazewell
Wise	1855	710	17,688	1,965	19,653	2,849,967	Wise
Total		7,284	154,858	14,354	169,212	$24,101,521	

CITIES

City	County	Population			Taxable Property, Real and Personal
		White	Colored	Total	
Alexandria	Fairfax	9,986	4,542	14,528	$4,949,240
Bristol	Washington	3,551	1,028	4,579	1,446,934
Buena Vista	Rockbridge	1,978	410	2,388	628,615
Charlottesville	Albemarle	3,834	2,615	6,449	2,524,520
Danville	Pittsylvania	10,002	6,518	16,520	8,536,778
Fredericksburg	Spottsylvania	3,446	1,622	5,068	1,917,115
Lynchburg	Campbell	10,637	8,254	18,891	11,255,088
Manchester	Chesterfield	6,376	3,339	9,715	2,948,057
Newport News	Warwick	12,788	6,847	19,635	10,303,537
Norfolk	Norfolk	26,317	20,307	46,624	27,325,155
Petersburg	Dinwiddie	11,057	10,753	21,810	9,054,335
Portsmouth	Norfolk	11,782	5,645	17,427	6,237,370
Radford	Montgomery	2,887	457	3,344	1,468,077
Richmond	Henrico	52,804	32,246	85,050	57,926,692
Roanoke	Roanoke	15,654	5,841	21,495	5,796,997
Staunton	Augusta	5,456	1,833	7,289	3,140,622
Williamsburg	James City	1,366	678	2,044	2,435,810
Winchester	Frederick	4,056	1,105	5,161	422,934
Total		193,977	114,040	308,017	$158,318,876

GENERAL SUMMARY

	Area	Population			Taxable Property
		White	Colored	Total	
Tidewater	7,295	190,658	213,478	404,136	$77,781,385
Middle Country	10,543	193,298	195,542	388,840	56,405,667
Piedmont	6,881	168,498	82,180	250,678	47,893,392
Blue Ridge	1,328	49,171	2,373	51,544	3,090,132
Valley	7,469	242,398	39,360	281,758	64,597,669
Appalachian	7,284	154,858	14,354	169,212	24,101,521
Cities	..	193,977	114,040	308,017	158,318,876
Grand total	[1] 40,800	1,192,858	661,326	1,854,184	$432,188,642

[1] This is land area; the total area including water is 42,450 square miles.

APPENDIX B

POPULATION OF THE INCORPORATED TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF VIRGINIA: 1900

Towns and Villages	Population, 1900	Towns and Villages	Population, 1900	Towns and Villages	Population, 1900
Abingdon town	1,306	Floyd town	402	Orange town	536
Ashland town	1,147	Franklin town	1,143	Pearisburg town	464
Barton Heights town	763	Front Royal town	1,005	Pennington Gap town	399
Basic City town	1,270	Gate City town	521	Phoebus town	2,094
Bedford City town	2,416	Glade Spring town	304	Pocahontas town	2,789
Belle Haven town	331	Gladeville town	511	Port Royal town	193
Berkley town	4,988	Gordonsville town	603	Pulaski town	2,813
Berryville town	938	Goshen town	253	Remington town	198
Big Stone Gap town	1,617	Graham town	1,554	Richlands town	475
Blacksburg town	768	Grundy town	200	Ridgeway town	332
Blackstone town	585	Hamilton town	364	Rocky Mount town	612
Bond town	295	Hampton town	3,441	Salem town	3,412
Bowling Green town	458	Harrisonburg town	3,521	Saltville town	1,051
Boydton town	527	Herndon town	692	Scottsville town	1,248
Boykins town	224	Hillsboro town	131	Seddon town (Bland P. O.)	249
Bridgewater town	384	Holland town	133	Shenandoah town	1,220
Broadway town	400	Honaker town	295	Shendun town	381
Buchanan town	716	Houston town	687	Singerglen town	108
Burkeville town	510	Iron Gate town	392	Smithfield town	1,225
Cape Charles town	1,040	Keysville town	82	Smithville town	96
Chase City town	542	Lawrenceville town	760	South Boston town	1,851
Chatham town	918	Lebanon town	325	Stevens City town	490
Christiansburg town	659	Leesburg town	1,513	Strasburg town	690
Claremont village	565	Lexington town	3,203	Stuart town	371
Clarksville town	723	Louisa town	261	Suffolk town	3,827
Clifton Forge town	3,212	Lovettsville town	97	Tacoma town	247
Clinchport town	183	Luray town	1,147	Tappahannock town	554
Clintwood town	255	McDowell town	136	Tazewell town	1,096
Clover town	400	Manassas town	817	Timberville town	173
Coeburn town	295	Marion town	2,045	Upperville town	376
Colonial Beach town	453	Martinsville town	2,384	Vienna town	317
Columbia town	216	Mechanicsburg town	113	Vinton town	1,438
Courtland town	288	Middleburg town	296	Virgilina town	200
Covington town	2,950	Middletown town	423	Warrenton town	1,627
Crewe town	1,329	Monterey town	246	Washington town	300
Culpeper town	1,618	Mt. Crawford town	330	Waterford town	383
Dayton town	425	Mt. Jackson town	472	Waverly town	493
Duffield town	98	Mt. Sidney town	197	Waynesboro town	856
Dumfries town	160	Newbern town	152	West Clifton Forge town	367
East Stone Gap town	349	Newcastle town	299	West Point town	1,307
Eastville town	313	New Hope town	124	Wiehle town	51
Edinburg town	512	New Market town	684	Woodstock town	1,069
Emporia town	1,027	Northside town	584	Wytheville town	3,003
Fairfax town	373	North Tazewell town	320	Yorktown town	151
Falls Church town	1,007	Norton town	654		
Farmville town	2,471	Occoquan town	297		
Fincastle town	652	Onancock town	938		

APPENDIX C

POPULATION OF VIRGINIA: NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, 1790-1900

	Virginia		Norfolk	Richmond
1900	[1] 1,854,184		46,624	85,050
1890	1,655,980		34,871	81,388
1880	1,512,565		21,966	63,600
1870	1,225,163		19,229	51,038
1860	1,219,630	[2] 1,596,318	14,620	37,910
1850	1,119,348	1,421,661	14,326	27,570
1840	1,015,260	1,239,797	10,920	20,153
1830	1,034,481	1,211,405	9,814	16,060
1820	928,348	1,065,116	8,478	12,067
1810	869,131	974,600	[3]	9,736
1800	801,608	880,200	6,926	5,737
1790	691,737	747,610		3,761

[1] Virginia: Counties now comprising the State. [2] Virginia before West Virginia was cut off, Dec. 31, 1862.
[3] Not separately returned.

APPENDIX D

[1] CROPS OF 1900

	Acreage	Production	Value	Yield per Acre	Value per Acre	Price per Bushel
	Acres	Bushels		Bushels		
Corn	1,761,485	28,183,760	$13,810,042	16	$7.84	$0.49
Wheat	791,759	9,421,932	6,783,791	11.9	8.57	0.72
Oats	349,160	5,167,568	1,912,000	14.8	5.48	0.37
Rye	35,250	370,125	214,672	10.5	6.09	0.58
Buckwheat	4,524	58,812	32,347	13	7.15	0.55
Total for Cereals .	2,942,178	43,202,197	22,742,852			
		Bales		Bales		Pound
Cotton	35,302	8,007	$293,669	.23	8.32	$0.092
		Tons		Tons		Ton
Hay	507,873	589,133	7,835,469	1.16	15.43	$13.30
		Bushels		Bushels		Bushel
Potatoes	38,341	2,223,778	1,312,029	58	34.22	$0.59

[1] No statistics could be secured for the tobacco crop.

APPENDIX E

CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA

The Constitutional Convention (1901–2) made several changes in the government of the State. The Constitution was proclaimed and went into effect July 10, 1902. The chief changes are as follows: —

1. Instead of allowing every man over twenty-one years of age to vote, it is arranged that, after January 1, 1904, every one who registers as a voter shall write his own application blank and shall prepare his own ballot. He shall also have paid his poll tax before voting. All who register before January 1, 1904, will constitute a permanent set of voters, provided the poll tax requirements are met. Those who are entitled to register before January 1, 1904, are: (1) those who have served in time of war; (2) the sons of old soldiers; (3) those who pay $1.00 property tax; (4) those who can read and explain the Constitution, or, if they cannot read, can explain a clause when read to them. Of course the person must be a male, twenty-one years old, and a resident for two years in the State.

2. All real estate in Virginia had been assessed forty cents on the hundred dollars for state taxes. This rate is reduced to thirty cents.

3. The Board of Education will be changed. It had been composed of the Governor, Attorney-General, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. To these are added three experienced educators, elected by the Senate from a list of eligibles, one each to be furnished by the Boards of Visitors of the following six institutions: William and Mary College, State Female Normal School, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Virginia Military Institute, the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute, and the University of Virginia. The new Board adds to its number two superintendents of schools, one from a city and one from a county. The Superintendent of Public Instruction will no longer be elected by the Legislature but by the people for a period of four years.

4. The county courts will be abolished. There will be twenty-four circuits in the State, and these will do the work of the county courts as well as the work done by the present circuit courts. Court will be held in each county at least once in two months.

5. The members of the Senate, while they will be still elected for a

term of four years, will be elected all at one time, and thus the plan of electing one-half every two years is abolished.

6. The method of electing several of the officials of the executive department is changed. The Secretary of the Commonwealth and the State Treasurer, instead of being elected by the Legislature, will be elected by the people. The Commissioner of Agriculture, who is now appointed by the Governor, will also be elected by the people. The office of Railroad Commissioner is abolished and a board of three, called the "State Corporation Commission," will be appointed by the Governor to decide differences between individuals and corporations, to regulate the corporations, and to look into their business methods.

7. The Constitution prevents the State appropriation of money to sectarian institutions.

8. Provision is made whereby the Legislature may provide for trial of certain cases by juries of less than twelve men.

9. In county government there are several changes. Instead of two clerks of the court, as there have been in many counties, there is to be only one in each county, elected for eight instead of six years. The County Treasurer will be allowed to hold office for only two consecutive terms. Commissioners of revenue are to be elected or appointed, as the Legislature may provide; but if elected, they can serve only one term. The May elections for county officers are abolished, and all county officers will be elected in November for four instead of two years.

Other changes are made, but these are the chief ones. Of course the three divisions of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial are kept quite distinct. The decidedly new features are those with reference to corporations, and from these the State expects to derive a good revenue.

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